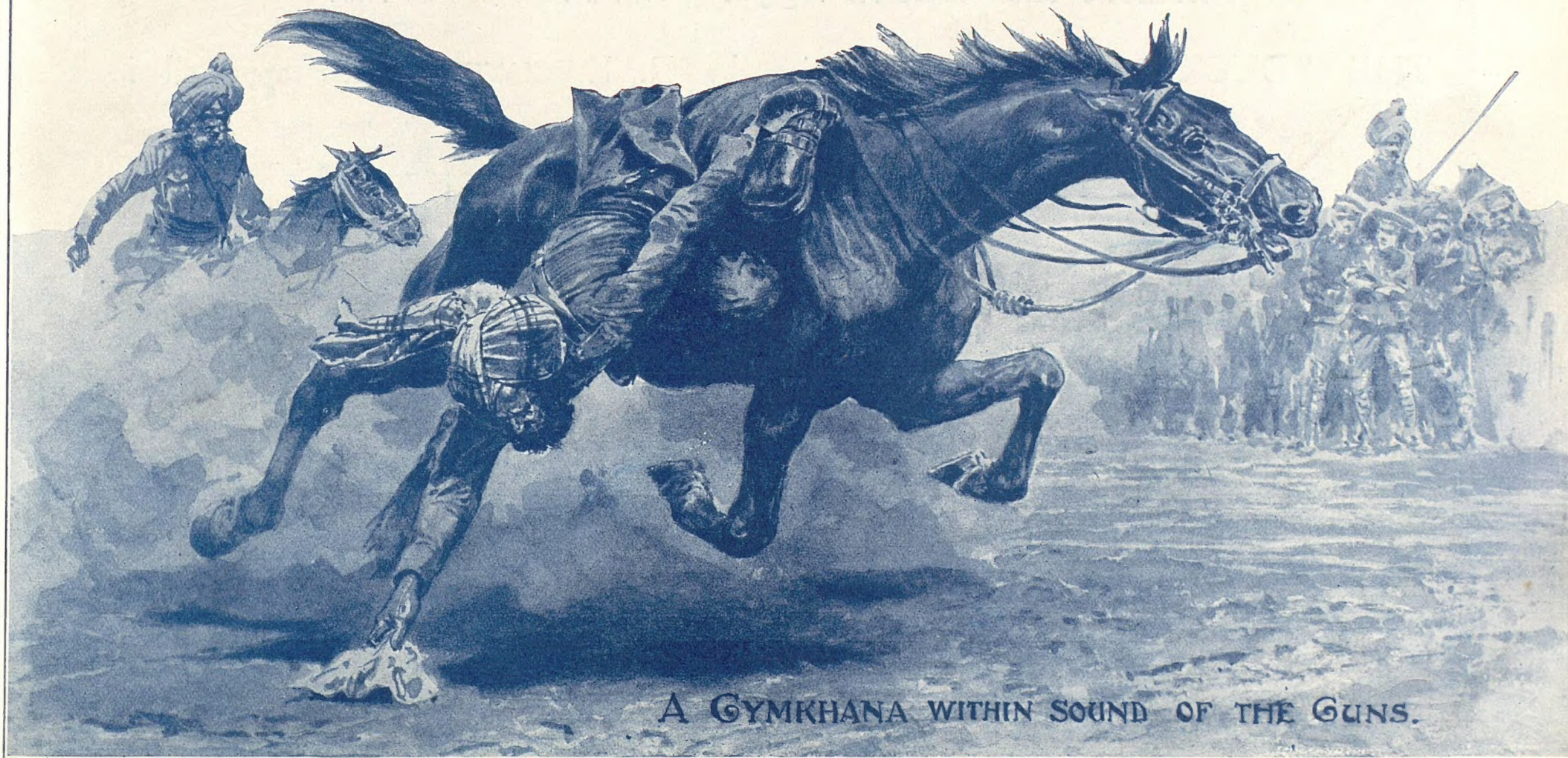


THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



A GYMKHANA WITHIN SOUND OF THE GUNS.

PRICE SIXPENCE; BY INLAND POST, SIXPENCE-HALFPENNY.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

A plaintive complaint has been received from the Trenches in Flanders:

**“Ours is the only mess in Flanders that is
without the ‘Duck’s Egg’!”**—*From a Letter from the Front.*

THE “DUCK’S EGG” is a Painting by R. KIRCHNER which appeared in

“THE SKETCH.”

Every week there appears something equally good in “THE SKETCH.” So cheer up, and buy “THE SKETCH” every week, or ask your friends to send out a copy.

“THE SKETCH”

is the Paper to keep up the spirits of our splendid Fighting Men.

LIGHT, CHEERFUL, WITTY AND AMUSING!

6d. EVERY WEDNESDAY. 6d.

CLOSELY IN TOUCH WITH EVERY-
THING OCCURRING AT THE FRONT

THE
Illustrated London News

Guarantees that all its Drawings
and Photographs are Authentic.

THE
Illustrated London News

has the Finest Staff of War Artists
===== in the World. =====

SIXPENCE WEEKLY (Every Friday).

PUBLISHING OFFICE : 172, STRAND, W.C.

EDITORIAL OFFICE : MILFORD LANE, STRAND, W.C.



KING AIR RIFLES

'A TALK TO REAL BOYS.

The boy that's a good self-reliance, caution and be. It's the kind your father Britain needs.

Every boy should know how to play ball, swim, skate, or It's what the "learning how" itself — but the thing itself is You cannot own a KING AIR-

out of doors with it. You can't own one without training hand and a good eye. It makes you It makes you alert and observing. The "KING" is not a gun to kill made and sold for that purpose.

It's made for target practice—to teach you It is not a powder rifle—and therefore not shoots by compressed air, using air-rifle shot for it is a rifle to test anybody's marksmanship. It and carries a long distance.

It's a gun you can take a pride in. It is so well handsomely finished, and has so many real gun that you will take a true gun-lover's joy in handling taking care of it.

shot has a keen eye and steady nerve. He develops manliness. That's the kind of boy you want to and mother want you to be. It's the kind

to shoot straight—just as he should know handle a boat.

does for you more than the thing important.

RIFLE and not want to be

yourself to have a steady stand erect.

things with. It isn't

how to shoot straight. dangerous. It ammunition. But shoots accurately

made, so qualities it and

1000 Shot Lever Action, 10/6

500 " " " 7/6

Single Shot, 3/6.

Particulars of:—

MARKT & CO. (London), Ltd.,
98/100, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.



Ranks in the British Army series:

The GENERAL.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT DE LUXE

is a development of the ORIGINAL PLAYER'S NAVY CUT.

Player's Navy Cut De Luxe is the outcome of many years' experience and is probably the best pipe tobacco yet offered to the public. It is perfectly accurate to describe it as being manufactured from not only the best growths of Virginia, but from the selected leaves of those best growths.

FOR THE FRONT AT DUTY FREE PRICES.

Packed only in 2 oz. and 4-oz
Airtight Tins at 1/2 and 2/4
respectively

Terms on application to
JOHN PLAYER & SONS,
Nottingham.

P509



Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co.

(of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd.

The Illustrated War News.



AFTER THE KING HAD PINNED THE V.C. ON HIS BREAST: SERGEANT MICHAEL O'LEARY AT HOME ON LEAVE.

Phot. C.N.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE most important fact to be appreciated in connection with the fall of Lemberg is that, so far, the Germans have failed in what must be their main objective. The occupation of Lemberg is the occupation of a geographical position that might be anywhere. It represents a certain definite move of many miles forward, and it gives to Austria another tract of her once-conquered province of Galicia. These facts, while satisfactory politically, have little military importance. Lemberg (to emphasise a point) might have been in Iceland as far as its recapture affects the military situation. What affects the military situation is the army that should have been caught and defeated in Lemberg, but was not.

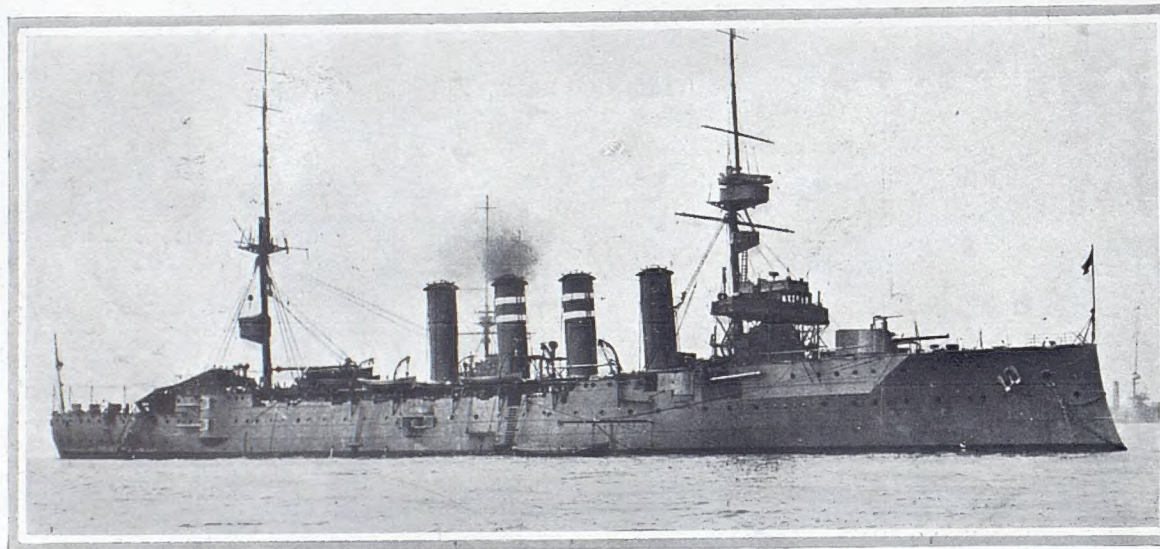
The main object of an army in the field is to fight its opponent's army in the field and defeat it. The Germans, on their own telling, have not done this, though they have been trying to do this during the whole course of their advance by pushing one or other of their wings forward in an endeavour to out-flank. At this threat of flanking the Russians have always wisely gone back, as they went back from Lemberg when the Austro-Germans pushed through the line north of Lemberg at Zolkiew. After a most gallant stand, in which the defending force did great damage and the Austrians admit they did great damage, the Slav armies retired without flurry to a new line, still in Galicia—that is, Austrian territory—on the Bug. The excellent order of this retirement may be gathered from the fact that the retiring force has been able to

turn and fight with such good purpose that, so far, the German advance from Zolkiew has been checked by a vigorous counter-offensive; that to the south of Lemberg, in the Zurawno region, the Russians have been able to engage in a great battle, which they declare goes in their favour; and on the Dniester the Germans acting in the Kozara district have been driven back with enormous losses. If these encounters come to nothing at all, they at least prove that the recapture of the Galician capital has not impaired the Russian strength, and that they are as full of fight as ever, and as formidable opponents as ever.

These engagements are taking place on those sectors where the Germans have, up to this, managed to enforce their advance. Lower on the Dniester, where the Austro-Germans have been having an unhappy time, that unhappy time continues with unabated steadiness. Near Martynovo and Rouzdwianny the Austrians, having crossed to the left bank of the river, were flung back again by a counter-stroke that lost them a great number in officers and men, in dead and captive. Moreover, the line of offensive

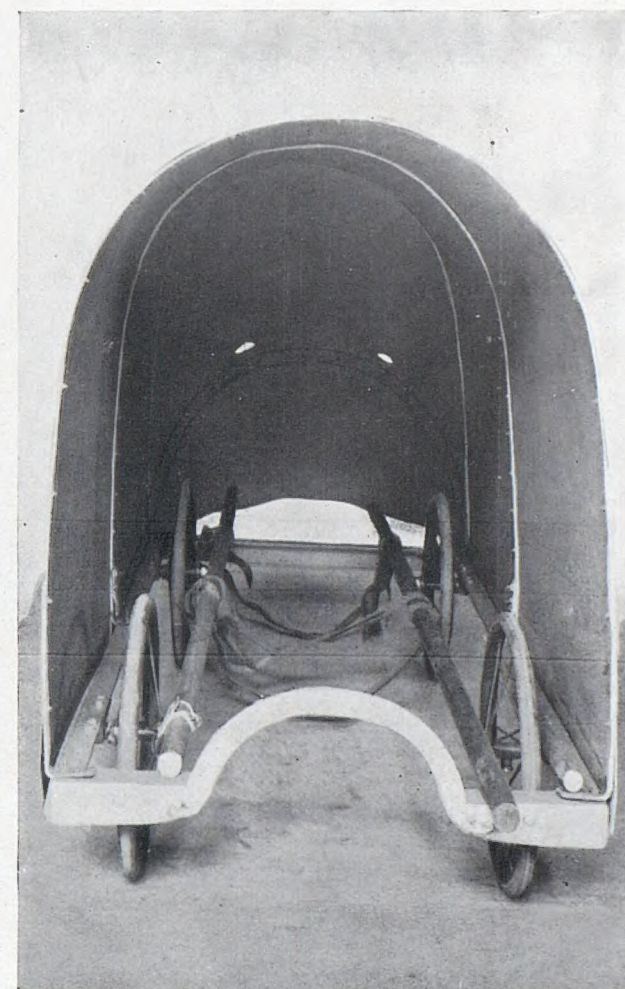
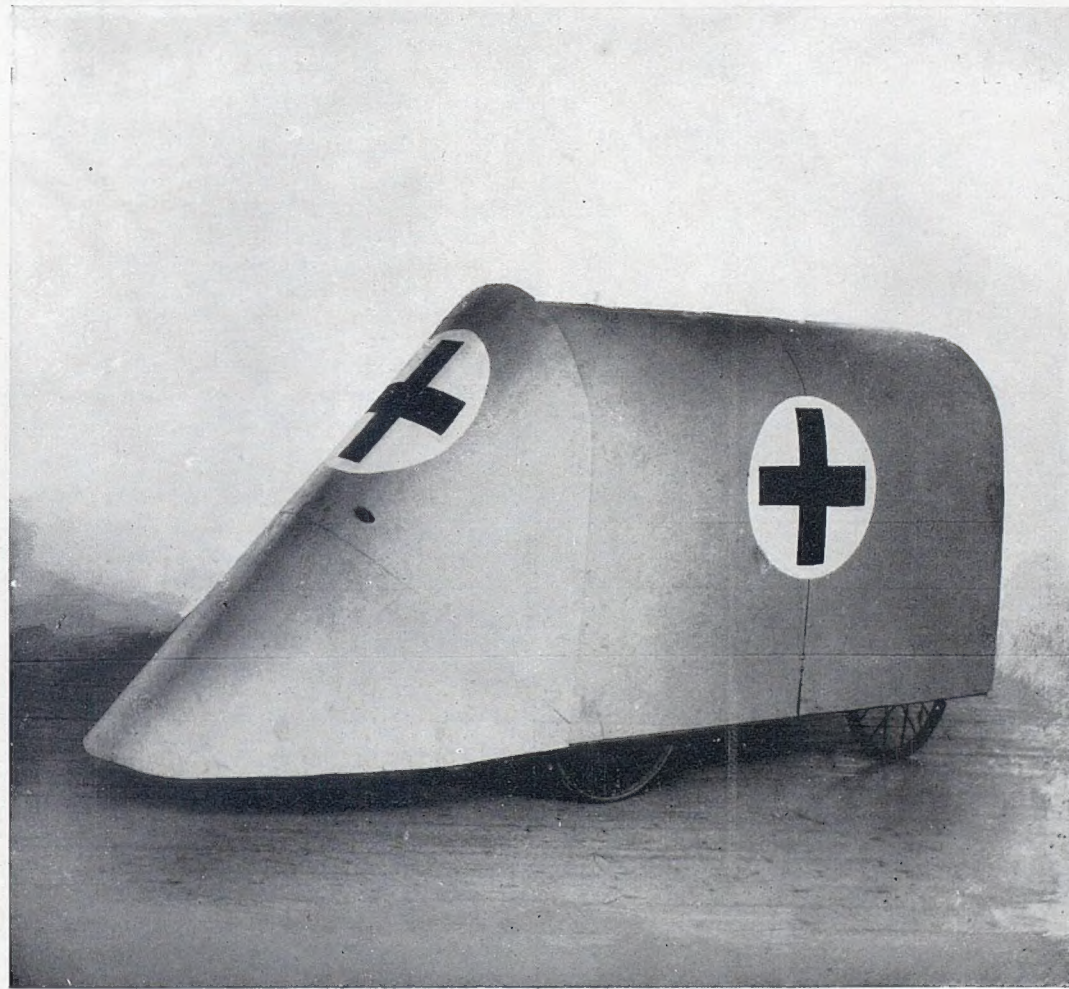
that was taken up by our Ally on June 22 in the Nijnioff district has continued without check, and the Russians are pushing a wedge steadily into the Austro-German front here: a success that is confirmed by the German admission that General von Linsingen has had to withdraw his troops to the southern bank of the Dniester in the Halicz district. It is hard to say what this determined thrust of the Russians may mean, but, since the left flank of the German offensive is well protected by the army

[Continued overleaf.]



TORPEDOED IN THE NORTH SEA, BUT NOT SERIOUSLY DAMAGED: THE BRITISH CRUISER "ROXBURGH."

The Admiralty announced on June 24: "His Majesty's ship 'Roxburgh' was struck by a torpedo on Sunday last in the North Sea, but the damage sustained was not serious, and she was able to proceed under her own steam. There were no casualties." The "Roxburgh" is a cruiser of the County class, and was launched in 1904. She has a complement of 655 officers and men.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



A "FORT" FOR MOVING WOUNDED IN: A BULLET-PROOF STRETCHER-COVER FOR RESCUING BETWEEN TRENCHES.

There can be no question as to the value of the new bullet-proof cover for stretchers which enables wounded soldiers to be wheeled to safety, immune from the risk of suffering from stray shots, while the stretcher-bearers are equally protected. We give photographs of the exterior and the interior of this admirable aid for wounded men who have fallen between two trenches and are inaccessible to

ordinary help. It is the invention of Col. Cantlie, R.A.M.C., who knows well the necessities of the part which the bullet-proof cover has to play. It is wheeled by two bearers, who lift the cover over the wounded man, place him on the stretcher, and wheel him away safely. The cover has two "eyes" through which the bearers can sight their men.—[Photos. by M. Stone.]

of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand acting in the Tarnow area, it may be that the Russians are concentrating on a wing less secure. In any case, it is fairly obvious that until the Germans have forced our Ally to a decisive engagement, and beaten him in manner so unequivocal that his effort will be numbed for months to come, Russia will still be able to occupy all the attention of the Germans in the East. To talk of men being released for action on the Western front is premature. The present situation is likely to demand not less men, but more; for the communications are longer, the front wider, and the losses consistently great. The bogey of millions released for the West has yet to materialise. In fact, even if it does materialise what will be its ultimate worth? If Germany shuttlecocks a million or so men to the West, will Russia remain passive until those men have crushed the Allies—if so simple an ideal can be realised—and is ready to turn once more to the East? As Mr. Shaw might say, not very likely. This shuttlecock game the experts play is exacting in practice, and is not so easily accomplished in tangible fact. We may believe the Germans have solved the problem of the dual fronts when they have smashed both the Russian and Anglo-French lines. But then after that there is, of course, Italy.

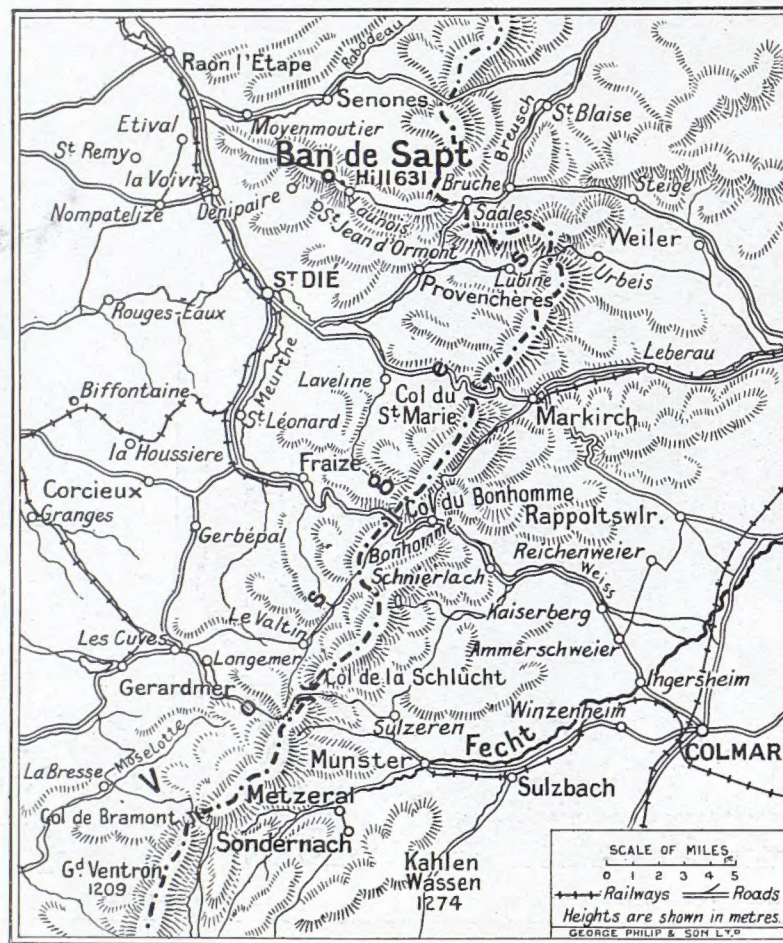
The greater interest in the work of the French this week is their continued advance in Alsace. Their forward progress here has been as resolute as their progress at Souchez. The French method of advance has, indeed, become systematic. Having prepared the way to success by

capturing the environs and shelling the enemy's communications, our Ally over-ran Metzeral and progressed 500 yards beyond it to the east at the beginning of this week. This advance was steadily expanded north and

south as well as east, so that the French passed the Anlasswasen, captured Sondernach—a village a few miles south of Metzeral—and thus made good their progress up the valley of the Fecht towards Münster. The Germans lost this ground with grave casualties to themselves, and as many as 25 officers and 691 of other ranks taken prisoners. The enemy has counter-attacked with as much force as he can dispose of, but he has been unable to hold the French.

There has also been other fighting, in Lorraine, where the week opened with a brisk gain along 1500 yards of front. Strong counter-moves have been met and checked. There has been more on the heights of the Meuse, where the trench of Calonne has been held against several powerful assaults; and, of course, there has been much in the Souchez sector. Some advance has been made here, but the main fighting was concerned with Germany's strenuous but—save on one small occasion—unfailingly futile efforts in great force to win back ground. The exception was the gaining of a foothold in trenches before Souchez. There has also been similar fighting at Neuville, with a result equally abortive. The fighting is of savage nature, bayonet and hand-grenade being called into play; the French artillery, however, cuts out the pace of most of the warfare, and is dominating the German effort.

The Italian fighting has been much hampered by weather conditions, fog



WHERE THE FRENCH EASTERN ARMY HAS BEEN MAKING A NOTABLE STRIDE AND IS PRESSING FORWARD AGAINST FIERCE RESISTANCE: THE BAN DE SAPT IN THE VOSGES; THE VALLEY OF THE FECHT TOWARDS MÜNSTER; AND METZERAL, CAPTURED AFTER A BRILLIANT ASSAULT.



THE ITALIAN MOBILISATION: RESERVIST SETTLERS IN THE FRENCH COLONY OF TUNIS EMBARKING TO REJOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.

The numerous Army reservists among the Italian settlers in the French colony of Tunis received their mobilisation notices and marching orders in due time. Those who belonged to the Northern Army Corps, stationed in Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia, were called on to start first, and a week after their departure, the Southern Italians, who form the majority of the settlers of their nationality in Tunis, had

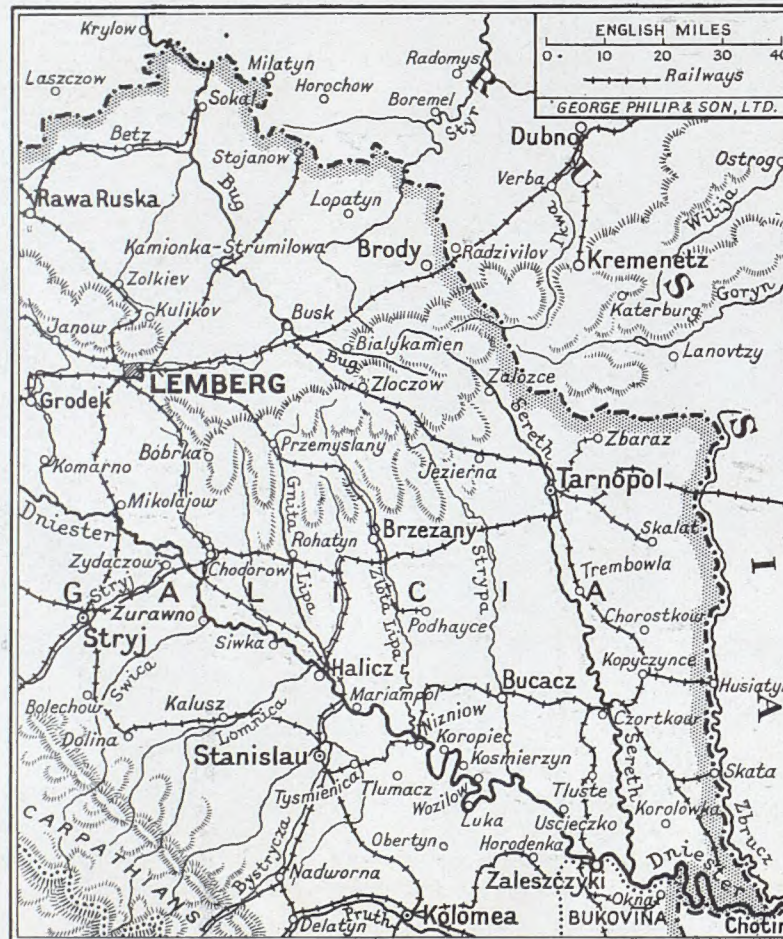
to present themselves in turn at the port of embarkation. Our illustration shows the scene of popular enthusiasm on the quayside at Tunis when the first contingent, the Savoyards and Northerners, set off. They marched alongside the transports accompanied by brass bands, carrying in procession the flags of their own nation and of the Allies, and giving the Italian battle-cry, "Savoia!"—[Drawn by C. L. Emonts.]

and rain having made difficult the mountainous country over which the advance is driving its way. The Austrians are now developing a lively interest in defence of their country, and are showing activity in resistance at several points of the advance, fresh troops, it is said, having come from Galicia. Many attacks, especially night attacks, are being flung out against the Italian line above Plava, which has fallen to our Ally, and in this way effort is being exerted to prevent the Italian stroke that aims to envelop Gorz. The splendid gallantry of the Alpine troops has secured for the Italians the use of Monte Nero as a dominating influence in the present phase of the campaign; this, with the capture of the river-crossings, makes the menace against Tolmino real and gives Austria some anxiety. Lower down, an attempt was made to bar the road to Trieste by inundating the Isonzo country below Gradisca. This was successful for a time, but the Italian heavy artillery broke down the dam at Sagrado and the water has run off to the sea. The situation is unhealthy for the Austrians at this point, and an Italian advance here might be expected any day, for Trieste must be one of the first objectives in the scheme of progress. Where the road to Vienna strikes through the mountains the Italians are also proceeding with methodical skill. The system of forts at and about M-l-borghetto is being reduced, and Fort Hensel—a work of great importance in the defence of Tarvis—has been partially shattered; and the process of clearing the road by big gun and infantry work is steady and extremely capable, as becomes the troops of a nation that taught Europe the

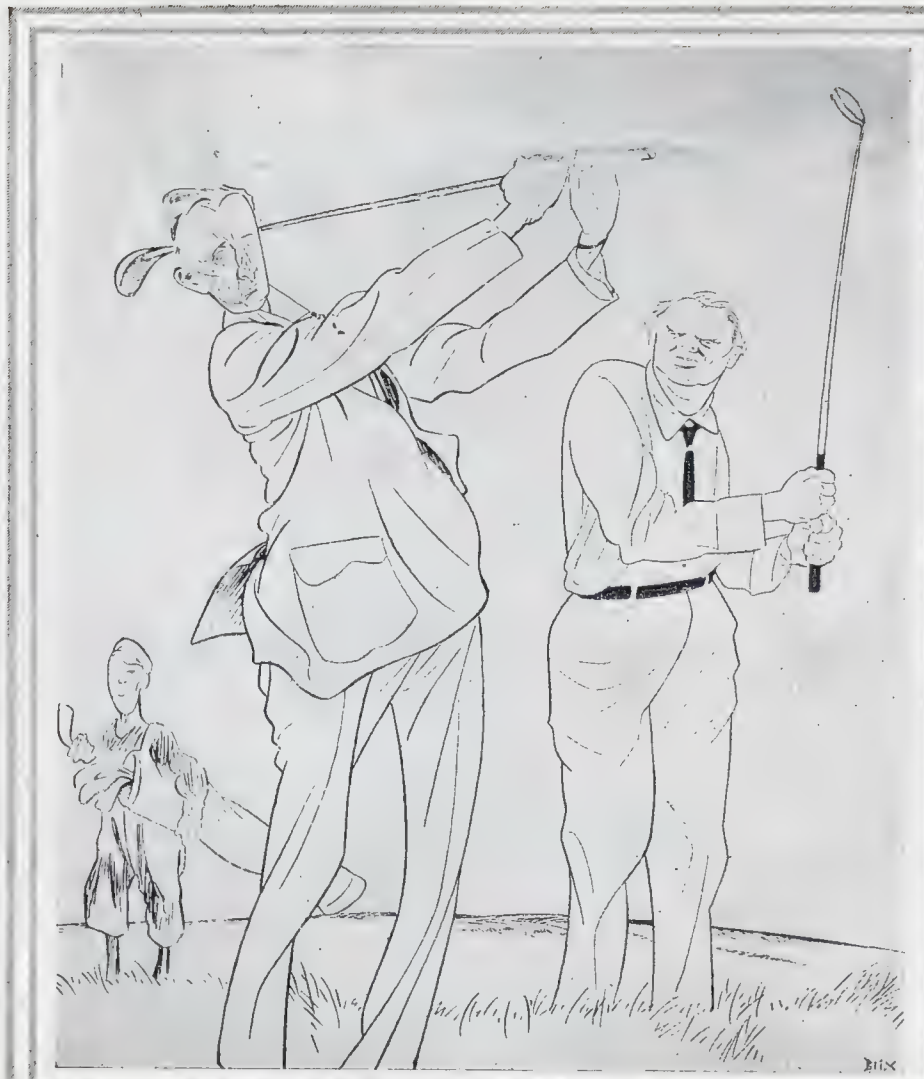
fundamentals of war. From the rest of the Italian front there is very little reported.

Reports from Gallipoli still dwell upon attack and counter-attack, and still make it clear that it is a country excessively difficult for assault and exceedingly amenable to defence. News from this zone this week details an advance in which trenches were carried with great courage in the face of an extremely well placed and handled defence. On June 19 the Turks showed signs of advance following a bombardment, but this advance did not materialise. At 7.30 p.m. of the same day a British Brigade attacked, unsuccessfully, a Turkish trench, and was thrown back from its works by a counter-assault. Reinforced by the 5th Royal Scots and a company of the Worcesters, an attack was organised and so brilliantly carried through that the Turks were driven from the lines they had captured with much loss. On June 21, at an early hour, General Gouraud drove his French against the important works on the Turkish left (the Harecot redoubt among them) along the Kereves Dere, which our Allies had captured but been unable to hold in the battle of June 4-5. By noon the Harecot redoubt, the maze of trenches about it, and the first and second line of trenches in front of the Second French Division's position, had been taken by storm in a most dashing manner. More to the right, the First French Division had been less successful. Fighting ably, the troops had made their way into the trenches before them, only to be driven out by heavy counter-movements. Again the attempt was made, and again it failed.

[Continued overleaf.]



WHERE THE RUSSIANS, ON EVACUATING LEMBERG AFTER A REAR-GUARD ENGAGEMENT, TURNED TO BAY: THE MIDDLE DNIESTER VALLEY AND ZYDACZOW, THE CENTRE OF THE PRESENT OPERATIONS.



GERMAN "HUMOUR" IN WAR CARTOONS: SIR EDWARD GREY AND MR. CHURCHILL. According to the German cartoonist, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Churchill are indulging in recriminations while playing golf (in a strange Teutonic style). The dialogue reads: "'Do you see, Churchill, that all you have gained by it is to have the 'Lusitania' story put to your credit.' 'You hold your tongue, dear Grey. Your statesmanlike genius is not so brilliant. Casement and Enver Pasha are still alive.'"



GERMAN "HUMOUR" IN WAR CARTOONS: "THE LONDON OMNIBUS OF STATE." Germany at one time regarded the British Army as "a joke," and has since had occasion to change her mind. We can afford to smile, therefore, at this example of Teutonic humour aimed at the British Government, the inscription under which is: "Keep your seats, please! We are going on!" The caricaturist was certainly wise to attach names, as the figures would otherwise never have been recognised.

It was only after the position had been bombarded by French and British heavy ordnance that the troops, advancing with undiminished courage, effected a lodgment, and were able to maintain themselves, in spite of most determined assaults, along a captured front of 600 yards. The French troops who took part in this most gallant affair were new drafts with an age-average of about twenty years. They are said to have carried themselves with splendid *élan*, and to have fought with supreme calmness under conditions that must have been unnerving.

Invasion speculation is in the air, and experts are meeting it or agreeing with it as their temperaments impel. It is, therefore, perhaps well to have our own views on the subject. It is best to root one's argument in practical facts. The first is that, as far as one can ascertain, Ger-

many has as much as she can do at present to meet her foes on Continental battlefields. She is facing two—and, with Italy, three—fronts on the Continent, and if she is to survive there she must meet every man brought against her with at least one man in her own line. The French line is made up of 2,000,000 men, with 1,200,000 reserve (so official sources tell us): 3,200,000 men, then, that Germany must balance in men. Our own force probably brings the western total to between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000. Along the Russian front, how many million men are there? Put the figure at 2,000,000, and acknowledge it a minimum. Germany thus has nearly 6,000,000 men to balance. But

Germany has Austria as companion. Very well; but Austria has Italy to fight now, and Italy's first line (war strength) is a million and more: 7,000,000 men who make first call on the forces of the Central Powers—work to do for 7,000,000 Germans and Austrians. Add to this the wastage of ten months' war—given by responsible sources as three (some say four) millions—means, roughly, 10,000,000 soldiers of the Central Powers ruled out of a possible expeditionary force. At the beginning of the war Germany was considered capable of raising 4,500,000, and Austria 3,500,000 men; if we add to this total of 8,000,000 a possible 3,000,000 raised under pressure of war-time necessity, we leave the Central Powers with but 1,000,000 to face the growing pressure of Great Britain and Italy and the future strength of Russia. Even if the Austro-German forces total more, it seems to me fairly conclusive that Germany has as much as she can do without embarking on the dangerous gamble of invasion. And when she starts there are the huge problems of sea-passage and our Navy to confront. A raid, of course, is another matter. A small force might be launched across the North Sea with the object of doing damage: but even a raid is a problem into which the Navy, and ten months of our own preparation for just such an attack, present salient difficulties.

LONDON: June 28, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



A CONJUGAL GIFT TO THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AS CHIEF OF THE DEATH'S HEAD HUSSARS. A SKULL-CLOCK SHOWING THE TIME IN THE EYE-SOCKETS.

As stated in the inscription, "This unique handless clock, with hours that spring into the eye-sockets, was made after an idea of the Crown Princess Cecilie as a gift for the Crown Prince William, chief of the Death's Head Hussars."



THE KAISER'S SON WHO HAS BECOME AN AIRMAN: PRINCE JOACHIM OF PRUSSIA.

It is stated that Prince Joachim of Prussia, the Kaiser's fifth and youngest son, who is unmarried, recently completed a course of training as an army airman at Johannisthal, and has joined the German Flying Corps in Flanders. He is said to have done so by his father's wish. He was wounded last year.



A GALICIAN FOREST FIRED BY THE RUSSIANS TO RETARD THE ENEMY AND SCREEN MOVEMENTS: A PHOTOGRAPH FROM A HOSTILE AEROPLANE.

This is a photograph of a burning forest in Galicia, fired, it is stated, during the Russian retirement across the western districts of the province. The snapshot—which is here reproduced from one of the German papers—purports to have been taken by an observer in one of the German aircraft attached to General Mackensen's army, at an altitude of about seven thousand feet. Firing a forest in rear of a

retiring army is an ordinary precautionary operation of war, its object being to retard the enemy and prevent them utilising, in pressing pursuit, the forest roads or the cover the woodland would afford; while at the same time the blazing belt acts as a screen behind which the retreat may be conducted with the least interruption.



A NEST OF ENEMY SHARPSHOOTERS! A GERMAN SNIPERS' RIFLE-PIT CONSTRUCTED INSIDE A FARMHOUSE IN GALICIA.

How adept the German soldier is in turning to profitable account everything that can be utilised in the attack and defence of positions, we have had reason to know in the Western area of war operations, as related by "Eye-Witness" and in officers' letters. The intricate and elaborately fortified defence-works of the celebrated "Labyrinth" of Neuville St. Vaast, will, in that regard, probably be cited and

described as a "leading case" in military history for many a year to come. We have here, as depicted in a German paper, a sample of equally capable workmanship from a Galician battlefield. The skilful removal of the floor of a house, and the use of the house-walls, loop-holed at the ground level, as screen for a trench, is certainly ingenious.



A "NATIONAL INDUSTRY" DEVELOPING CLOSE CO-OPERATION IN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN: HARDENING SHELLS IN A FRENCH FACTORY.

When Mr. Lloyd George, as Minister of Munitions, visited Boulogne recently, he conferred on the subject of munitions with the French Under-Secretary for War, M. Albert Thomas, who holds a position analogous to his own. An official statement on their meeting, issued in Paris, said: "Particular attention was given to the question of strengthening the Allies' artillery, and to the mutual assistance

to be given by the two countries in order to increase their production. Regular relations were established, and the two national industries will be able to develop their close co-operation." In this connection, it is interesting to recall Lord Kitchener's welcome statement the other day, in his letter to Mr. Ben Tillett, that "high-explosive 18-pounder shells are now going out better."—[Photo. by Topical.]



FRENCH WOMEN'S SHARE IN THE MAKING OF MUNITIONS: WOMEN MANIPULATING LATHES AND TESTING RESULTS IN A FRENCH SHELL FACTORY.

Women are largely employed in shell-making in France, particularly in the work of testing. Selected shells are then examined by an officer inspector. A French statesman, M. Jean Cruppi, recently uttered a stirring call to British labour. "Workmen of England," he wrote, "it is you who arm this people united in the will to fight and conquer. Listen to Mr. Lloyd George, who told you at Manchester of

the fine example which the French workmen are setting you." Mr. Lloyd George, it may be recalled, said at Manchester: "What I am attempting to do now as Munitions Minister was done practically in France in September and October." Our photographs show: (1) and (2) French women using a lathe in a shell factory; (3) Testing shells.—[Photos. by Topical; Drawing by Lucien Jonas.]



HOW FRANCE MOBILISED HER INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES FOR MAKING MUNITIONS: POINTING SHELLS FOR "75's" IN A PRIVATE FACTORY.

The French met the enormous demand for munitions with their usual genius for organisation. France was divided into districts containing one or more industrial groups, each under a leading metallurgist, responsible for the shell output. Skilled workmen sent to the front as soldiers were brought back to the workshops, and special dépôts were formed of suitable men whom the factories could requisition.

An engineer officer visits the factories and inspects the results, as shown on the left in our illustration, where the inspector is watching an overseer testing a shell. On the right is a hammer stamper, with one man working the lever and two others operating the matrix. In the centre background is a furnace where the shells are heated and rendered sufficiently malleable to be pointed.—[Drawn by Lucien Jonas.]



SHOWING A METAL HEEL-CONNECTION: THE LAYING OF FIELD-TELEGRAPHS AND METHOD OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE BASE

The illustration shows the ingenious way in which our Army turns to account the well-known fact of natural science that the earth is a permanent conductor of electricity. The telegraph linesmen, with apparatus stowed in a pack carried on horseback, leave the local headquarters' base to lay a line of communication which is to reach as near to the trenches as possible. As they advance, they trail out a continuous length

of wire from the drum carried on the horse. At the same time, as the line has unavoidably to be carried over and round all kinds of obstacles, it becomes necessary to find out from time to time whether any breakage has occurred in rear, for which reason the man leading the pack-horse in advance has a portable telephone and wears a metal heel-plate strapped to his right boot. At intervals the party halt and the man

BASE TH
with the
a key, t
the line.
where, i



THE BASE THROUGH THE EARTH'S CONDUCTIVITY—A DIAGRAMMATIC DRAWING OF ENGINEER TELEGRAPHISTS AT WORK.

carried any table man

with the horse stamps his foot so as to impress the heel-plate into the earth. As he does so and touches a key, the operator at the base should receive the signal and be able to speak directly with the party laying the line. If the base operator does not receive the signal, it shows that the wire has been broken somewhere, in which case one of the men has to go back and retrace the line until he reaches the breakage.

He would have implements on him to mend the fracture on the spot. Were the earth not a conductor, it would be necessary to lay two lines, in order to complete the electrical circuit. Our illustration does not claim, of course, to show actual intervals or distances: it is merely intended to explain the method. In the circumstances illustrated, the base might be miles away and out of sight.

Little Lives of Great Men.

XXIV.—THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.

THE Right Hon. Harold John Tennant, who has been Under-Secretary of State for War since 1912, although now only in his fiftieth year, has to his credit a long career of public and Parliamentary usefulness. He is the younger son of the late Sir Charles Tennant, Bt., and comes of a distinguished race. Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Tennant became, in 1892, private secretary to his brother-in-law, Mr. Asquith, and held that post for three years. During that time he served as Secretary to the Departmental Committee of the House of Commons on various Lead Industries, and from 1895 to 1899 he was Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades. His first experience of office came in 1909, when he became Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, in which post he continued for two years. He was then for a year Financial Secretary to the War Office, and passed from that to his present position. As a specialist on industrial questions he is sought after as an expert adviser on these matters, and is Chairman of the Committee on Scientific and Statistical Investigations in relation to the Fishing Industry of the United Kingdom. In June of last year, Mr. Tennant was admitted to the Privy Council. His constituency is Berwick, which he has represented in Parliament for the last twenty years. His position has, during the last ten months, brought him more than ever before the public eye, and he is known as an adroit fencer at question-time



THE RIGHT HON. HAROLD JOHN TENNANT, P.C., UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.

Photo. by Lafayette, Dublin.

in the House. It has also fallen to him to make many communications of historical importance on matters connected with the war. He has dealt with the relief of distress, and with the question of false news. Questions relating to the care of the sick and wounded, the conditions of the Territorial Army, of recruiting arrangements, have occupied his attention, and it is from Mr. Tennant that the nation has obtained a definition of the position of civilians in the event of invasion. The War Office attitude towards the Volunteers has also been among the subjects upon which Members have examined Lord Kitchener's representative in the House of Commons. These do not in any way exhaust the questions with which a laborious Under-Secretary for War has to make himself completely acquainted, and to which he must return answers, often on minute side-issues, at very short notice. The mere enumeration of a few gives some idea of the calls on Mr. Tennant's time and industry. With it all he has found time to address recruiting meetings, and to keep alive his interest in social problems. His wife, a daughter of Mr. G. W. Abraham, of Rathgar, Co. Dublin, is well known as a social reformer. Mrs. Tennant was before her marriage H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories, and is an admirable public speaker. Last year she was heard at the Connaught Rooms on Sweated Industries, and she has also contributed to the welfare of soldiers' wives by her report on "marriages off the strength." This was issued as a Parliamentary White Paper. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tennant have done the State good service.



MADE A GERMAN FIELD-MARSHAL FOR LEMBERG: GENERAL VON MACKENSEN.

General August von Mackensen, who has been promoted Field-Marshal for the retaking of Lemberg, is a Saxon by birth, and sixty-five years old. Until May he was second in command in Von Hindenburg's army in East Prussia. His Army career has been passed in the Cavalry of the Prussian Guard, and before the war he held the command of the 17th Army Corps at Metz.

MADE A GERMAN FIELD-MARSHAL FOR LEMBERG: THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK.

The Archduke Frederick of Austria, on whom, as Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army in Galicia, the Kaiser has conferred the rank of Field-Marshal in honour of the fall of Lemberg, is in his sixtieth year. He holds titular Colonelcies in both the German and the Russian Armies, and is a K.C.B. (created June 10, 1904) and a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.—[Photo. by S. and G.]



THE GIANT ARTILLERY WITH WHOSE AID THE GERMANS BATTERED THEIR WAY ACROSS GALICIA TO PRZEMYSL AND LEMBERG :

"The superiority of the Germans in *matériel*," said the Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech in the House of Commons on June 23, "was most marked in heavy guns, in their high-explosive shells, in their rifles, and in their machine-guns." We see above certain of the heavy guns in question, specimens of the giant artillery by means of which the Germans were able to "hack through" Galicia and force

back the Russians. "Seven-eighths of the injuries of the men brought in wounded," stated a Russian medical officer at Petrograd, Surgeon-Major Lesghintseff, returned from the Galician front, "were from shells, the larger proportion from big-calibre and field-howitzer shells. The effect of the Austrian Skoda 42-cm. howitzer-shells, known as the "Pilseners" (the Skoda gun-foundries are at Pilsen, in Bohemia), is worse

AUS
th
sh
pr
sa



AUSTRIAN 42-CM. SKODA HOWITZERS FIRING 1 1/4 TON "PILSENER" SHELLS WHICH KILL EVERYTHING WITHIN 150 YARDS OF BURSTING.

than Krupp's 42-cm. "Busy Berthas," (a nickname with personal reference to Frau Krupp). The Skoda shells weigh 2800 lb. (1 1/4 tons), and have from seven to ten miles' range. In soft ground the descending projectile penetrates twenty feet, the explosion taking place two to three seconds after impact. A "Pilsener," said the Surgeon-Major further, "kills everyone within 150 yards, and many further off. The very pressure

of the gas shock breaks in roofs and partitions of bomb-proof shelters. Men are killed, lacerated, or blinded by the gas-pressure. Of men close by not a fragment remains. Their clothing disappears and only metal articles—often fused by heat, are found." The Russian officer's statement is disputed by the *Cologne Gazette*, claiming the credit for Krupp's "Busy Berthas," the same as were employed against the Belgian fortresses."



AN ARM OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES WHICH, DESPITE INCOMPARABLE BRAVERY, IS AT A DISADVANTAGE,

The shortage of munitions from which the Russian artillery has suffered, as compared with the German, is no secret. It was fully made known by the British Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at Manchester, where, at the same time, he paid a splendid tribute to the valour of the Russian troops and the genius of their leader. "Our Russian allies," Mr. Lloyd George said, "have suffered a severe set-

back. . . . The Germans have achieved a success—a great success. Why? Not because of the superior valour of their soldiers. No soldiers that ever fought in any war since the dawn of time fought with greater gallantry and bravery than the Russian soldiers have done, when, under showers of shot poured upon them, their protecting trenches were demolished. And yet, when the Germans advanced, there arose out of the



THROUGH SHORTAGE OF MUNITIONS: RUSSIAN ARTILLERY—A BATTERY ADVANCING INTO POSITION.

shattered earth legions of dauntless men before the foe. Is it the superiority of the German Generals? The Russians on that front are commanded by one of the most brilliant Generals on the battlefields of Europe to-day. Is it owing to the superiority of the German numbers? The Russians have unlimited numbers of men—of real men. To what is the German triumph due, then? It is due entirely to superior equipment,

overwhelming superiority of shot and shell, of the munitions and equipment of war. That victory has been won, not by the strategy of the German Generals or greater gallantry of their troops, but by the use they have made of their skilled industry, and especially by the superior organisation of the German workshop." It is good to know that these words have already borne fruit.—[Photo. by Korsakov.]



AN ARM WHICH RUSSIA CAN USE MORE THAN THE ALLIES IN THE WEST: RUSSIAN CAVALRY ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK.

The Russians, apparently, have more opportunities of using cavalry for its own purposes than is feasible on the Western front, where the British cavalry, for instance, has often done infantry work in the trenches. A Petrograd *communiqué* of June 22 stated, of operations in the Baltic Provinces: "In the Shavli region our cavalry on June 19, on the road between the villages of Telsch and Lukniki, in the

enemy's rear, seized and burned a large enemy transport, loaded partly with cartridges, put to the sword the powerful convoy, and annihilated several commandoes of enemy chasseurs and mounted patrols." Again, in Galicia, says a Russian *communiqué* of the 23rd: "To the west of Rawa Ruska the enemy was driven back. . . . Our cavalry sabred three enemy companies."—[Photos. by Korsakov.]



THE VISION OF A RUSSIAN SOLDIER: A MADONNA AND CHILD WHO "PROTECTED RUSSIAN SOLDIERS FROM ADVANCING GERMANS."

The spirit of devotion innate in the Russian soldier has been made manifest in the course of the war, and a number of stories of incidents such as that illustrated have been told. An officer, with a detachment of Russian soldiers, was cut off and entered a cottage with one or two non-commissioned officers, to confer. Suddenly a soldier summoned him. "What for?" asked the officer, and the answer was:

"Come and see!" The officer followed and saw a luminous mist, surrounding the form of the Madonna and the Holy Child, and heard the steady tramp of approaching Germans. The Russians knelt and crossed themselves. The vision stayed until the enemy footsteps had died away, when the officer and men, shielded by the mist, were able to rejoin their comrades.—[Painted by the Rev. B. S. Lombard.]



THE DEATH-BLOW TO GERMAN RULE IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: GENERAL BOTHA'S COLUMN

General Botha, with part of the Union northern army, entered Windhoek, the capital of German South-West Africa, at noon on May 12. He was met outside the town by the Burgomaster, who agreed to surrender it unconditionally, according to arrangements previously made by telephone. The German forces had retired northward, and the Government had been transferred to Grootfontein. The march of the Union troops to Windhoek was accomplished under very arduous conditions, due to the tropical heat, the desert country, shortage of supplies, and the poisoning



THE UNION TROOPS AWAITING THE ORDER TO ENTER WINDHOEK, THE CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN COLONY.

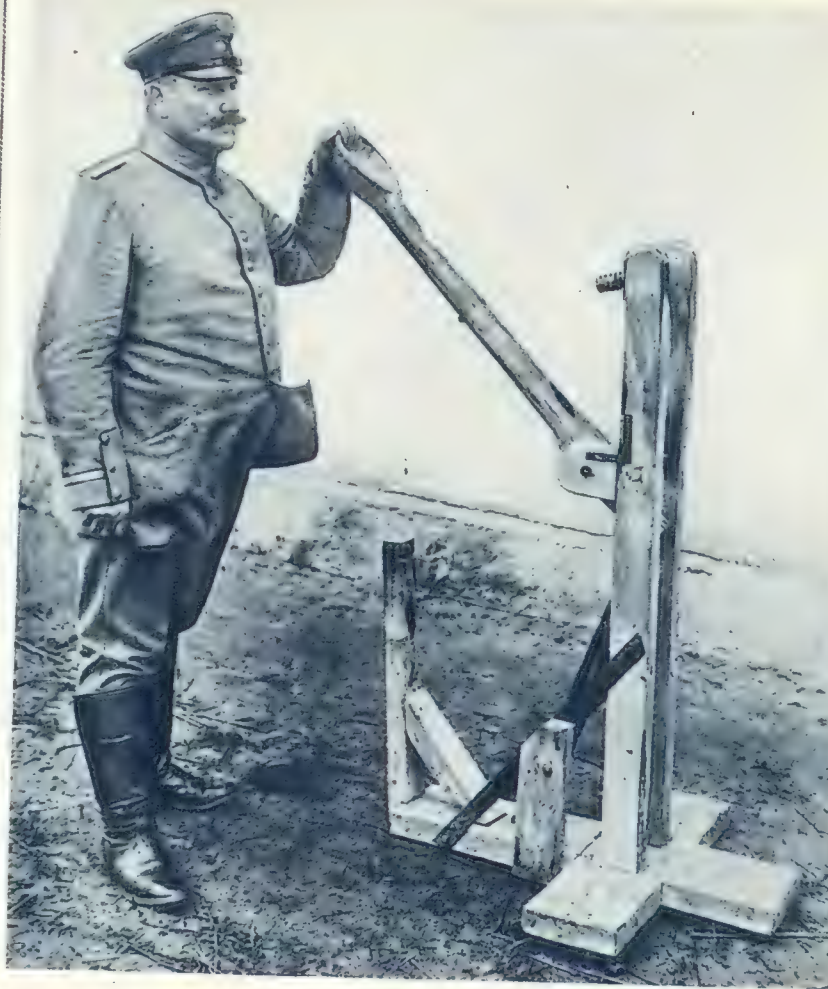
Burgomaster,
transferred to
the poisoning

of wells and mining of roads by the enemy. In his address when the Union Jack was hoisted over Windhoek, General Botha paid a high tribute to the splendid work of his men. He himself made the final stage of the march by motor-car, with a few of his staff and a small bodyguard. When he entered the town he was escorted by a motor column and an imposing cavalcade of mounted burghers. The Union troops recently reached Omaruru, eighty miles north-west of Windhoek. — [Photograph Copyright by "The Illustrated War News" in ~~the United States and Canada~~]



DESTROYED BY ITS USERS: A RUSSIAN GUN'S BLOWN-UP BARREL.

The gun seen above is one of the Russian field-artillery guns, abandoned during the retreat across Galicia, as it appeared after the Russians had rendered the piece useless by bursting a high-explosive charge inside the barrel. The extraordinary crown-like form assumed by the split gun-barrel is drawn attention to in the German paper from which the illustration is reproduced.



A RUSSIAN TRENCH-WEAPON: A CATAPULT—NOW IN GERMAN HANDS.

As with our men in Flanders, the Russians in their trench-warfare have had recourse to ancient devices for grenade-throwing. A form of catapult, like those Caesar's legions used, is seen above, as photographed after falling into German hands. The grenade is laid in the spoon, the spring-bar being bent back and notched ready. A catch is released, and the lever slings the bomb.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A FARM FIRED BY GERMAN SHELLS—FOUR PHASES OF ITS DESTRUCTION: THE BELGIAN FARMER'S LOSS FROM WAR'S CONFLAGRATION.

War has wrought terrible havoc among the farms of Belgium, which have been used by both sides and converted into fortified positions, thus drawing upon them the fire of the opposing artillery. "Parts of the region where fighting has been in progress," writes "Eye-Witness," "now present a melancholy aspect. Many of the once prosperous homesteads and hamlets are literally torn to pieces, the walls still

standing pitted by shrapnel-balls, and in some of the villages the churches are smouldering ruins." Our photographs illustrate successive stages in the destruction of a Belgian farm which was set on fire by German shells: No. 1 shows it as it was before it was fired. In No. 2 the buildings have been set alight; No. 3 shows the farm in flames; No. 4, the ruins as they appeared on the following day.



AFTER BEING TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE: A HIT SHIP REACHING PORT WITH DECKS AWASH, AND NEARLY SINKING.

A fair percentage, or, at least, a small proportion, of the total of vessels torpedoed by German submarines round our coasts have succeeded in making port in spite of their injuries. We see here the case of one of the recent victims of German piracy, which, as things turned out, was just able, by good luck and the skipper's seamanship and pluck in sticking to his ship, to gain the shelter of a friendly

harbour in time. The steamer in question (it is not necessary to identify the vessel particularly) is shown in the state in which she contrived to struggle back to an anchorage, arriving, indeed, in a nearly sinking condition. The photograph of the after-part shows the ship submerged to the level of the upper deck, and with the poop already awash, and surge breaking inboard. — [Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



A NAVAL DUEL IN WEST AFRICA: H.M.S. "DWARF" RAMMED BY THE "NACHTIGAL," WHICH SHE SANK, IN THE CAMEROON RIVER.

During operations in the taking of Duala, capital of the Cameroons, on the Cameroon River, the "Dwarf" anchored at dusk on September 15 while proceeding through uncharted creeks to Tiko, a town west of Duala. At 8.50 p.m. a light was observed on the port bow, the searchlight was switched on, and a vessel was seen approaching at full speed. Fire was opened with deadly effect on the enemy, who,

however, succeeded in ramming the "Dwarf" abreast the foremast, and the latter had to slip her cable and run ashore among mangrove swamps. The enemy ship, which proved to be the "Nachtigal," drifted down stream, on fire from stern to stern, and sank. Next morning the "Dwarf" was skillfully refloated and returned to her base.—[Painted by Charles Pears from a Sketch by an Officer Present.]



SHORE LEAVE AT THE DARDANELLES, AND A MUSICAL INTERLUDE: BATHING, BUILDING SAND-CASTLES, AND A DANCE ON DECK.

Even war admits of certain intervals for recreation and amusement, and our sailors and soldiers know well how to take advantage of them. With regard to the first three of these photographs, which reach us from a British war-ship at the Dardanelles, our correspondent writes: "We didn't often get a day off, but, when we did, we made the best of it by going on a picnic, all becoming very young and

even going as far as to build sand-castles." Of Photograph No. 4 he writes that it was "taken some days before the landing, when one of the Australian infantry bands came and paid us a musical visit one Sunday afternoon. George (about 5 ft. 0 in.) is doing one of his dances to the 'bag-pipes.'—[Photos. by a Member of the Expeditionary Force at the Dardanelles.]



LOOKING "TOO HAPPY": A COUPLE OF TURKISH PRISONERS "CORRALLED" ON "W" BEACH, AT THE DARDANELLES.

The Turkish prisoners taken in the Gallipoli Peninsula fighting are marched in batches as captured to the sea-shore and "corralled" there in camps hedged with barbed wire until it is convenient to ship them for their place of detention—mostly to Egypt. We see above a corner of one camp, that on "W" Beach, just as the first two corners of a fresh haul have been placed inside. The soldier speaking to

the sentry is an Australian. The correspondent who sends the photograph describes the newcomers as looking "too happy" at their capture. A "Times" correspondent at Cairo describes the later arrivals of prisoners as untrained, middle-aged men, while the officers are of better type than the previous set, who were ill-tempered and surly grumblers. Most of them maintain a belief in Germany's invincibility.



"AN ITALIAN 'VICTORY'": A CLUB-HUT FIRED—AN ENEMY PICTURE.

To counteract the bad effect in Germany of the victorious opening of the Italian campaign, news of which has spread, regardless of censorships, German newspapers dismiss the Italian reports of successes, as "faked" stories. A dashing exploit of the Alpini is illustrated as shown and described thus: "An Italian 'Victory.' The Austro-German Club-huts at Drei-Zinnen fired by Italian artillery."



ITALY'S ALL-ROUND EFFICIENCY: A HOSPITAL-TRAIN CAR CONVEYING WOUNDED.

The Italian field-hospital service, in the completeness of its organisation and equipment, is fairly on a par with the thoroughly efficient condition of the Army departments in general. It is further supplemented by the Italian Red Cross organisation, in the direction of which Queen Elena herself is specially and personally interested. One of the Army hospital-trains is seen above—[Photo. by S. and G.]



SHOWING GUNS SHE DID NOT CARRY! A GERMAN FICTION-PICTURE OF THE SINKING OF THE "ENGLISH AUXILIARY-CRUISER 'LUSITANIA.'"

This German picture of the sinking of the "English Auxiliary-Cruiser 'Lusitania'" (Hilfskreuzer), is designed with deliberate malice to perpetuate the German official false statement that the "Lusitania" carried guns. Two quick-firers behind armoured-shields are shown on the upper deck forward, on either side of the fore-castle near the bows. Apart from official contradictions by the Captain and owners of

the "Lusitania"—President Wilson, in his second Note to the Berlin Government of June 11, declared explicitly that the "Lusitania" "was not armed for offensive action. . . . The Imperial German Government has been misinformed." Since then Stahl, the German secret-service agent in New York, who swore that he "saw guns on board the 'Lusitania,'" has been arrested on "the charge of perjury."



GERMAN PRISONERS' SPIKELESS HELMETS—COPPER SHORTAGE OR INVISIBILITY?

There are taken whole batches of German prisoners whose helmets have no spikes. We see here one party recently captured by the French. In a previous Issue wounded German prisoners were shown wearing similar spikeless helmets in virtue, it is said, of an order to unscrew all spikes (of brass) for melting down into cartridge-cases. It may be, however, for "invisibility."—[Photo. Service of the French Armies.]



FRENCH SUCCESS AT NEUVILLE ST. VAAST: IN A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH.

The light-hearted *insouciance* of the French soldier on campaign is proverbial. We see one instance of it here. The German trench in which French linesmen are shown taking it easy, had not long been in their hands. It is one of the Neuville St. Vaast series of entrenchments which were captured in the course of a succession of fights extending over weeks.—[Photographic Service of the French Armies.]



PART OF THE IMMENSE ENEMY FORCES WHICH HAVE RECAPTURED LEMBERG: GERMAN INFANTRY IN A GALICIAN VILLAGE.

The fall of Lemberg, as is well known, was due to a huge concentration of Austro-German troops in Galicia which compelled the Russians to retire from their positions. Not only were the enemy, apparently, better provided with artillery and munitions, but in this particular sector of the vast Eastern front they also, it is said, outnumbered the Russians. In spite of these odds against them, our Russian allies

effected an orderly retreat without leaving the enemy much booty, and, so far from being defeated, themselves inflicted a serious reverse on the Austrians at another point. It has been unofficially estimated that the total Austro-German forces operating against Russia amount to close on 4,000,000 men. The photograph was taken in a village on the San—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

HOW IT WORKS: XXIV.—BOMBARDMENT FROM BELOW— LAND-MINES AND FOUGASSES.

THE land-mine, both in attack (Figs. 1 and 6) and defence, has been more freely used in the present war than in any previous conflict. This situation has been brought about in consequence of the fact that both combatants are occupying strongly entrenched positions against which this device can be used with considerable effect. One of these contrivances, prepared in advance by the defenders under a portion of their own trench and fired at the right moment, is certain to cause serious loss to an enemy in the event of his obtaining a footing within the trench.

The land-mine is usually constructed by burying a charge of gunpowder, or other explosive, beneath a position likely to be occupied by the enemy, the charge being connected by means of a fuse or electric wire to a point from which it can be fired at the desired moment. The quantity of explosive in the charge is regulated in accordance with the result to be attained. A mine which makes a crater (Fig. 3) the diameter of which (Fig. 3, *a* to *b*) is double that of the line of the least resistance (*d* to *c*)—i.e., the distance from the surface to the charge—is called a "common mine," and the crater formed by the explosion is termed a "two-line crater." A crater, again, the diameter of which is equal to the line of the least resistance, is called a "one-line crater." When the charge explodes, the gas-pressure resulting compresses the earth immediately round it and forms a hollow sphere, which finally bursts through the surface on the line of the least resistance. There is also considerable disturbance (Figs. 2 and 3, *g*), or rupture, of the ground immediately round the charge, sufficient to destroy any works underground within the radius of rupture. The earth, after being thrown into the air (Fig. 2), falls back partly on

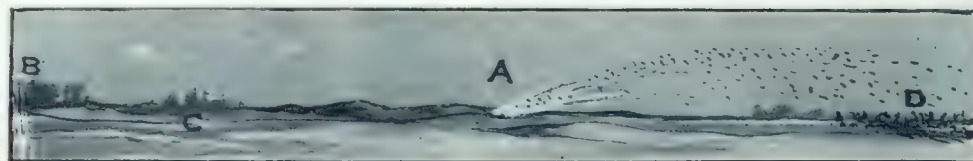
to the edges of the crater (Fig. 3, *ee*) and partly into the crater itself (Fig. 3, *f*). When an explosive charge is placed at the bottom of a hole or trench excavated in such a manner that stones or other missiles piled on top of the charge are flung out in a given direction (see small oblong Figure immediately below), the contrivance is known as a "fougasse"

(Figs. 4 and 5). One kind of fougasse is in the form of a long trench (Fig. 5) excavated in a slanting direction, and constructed so as to overspread the strip of ground facing it on being fired with a shower of stones.

A ford—to take one situation—may be defended by a fougasse consisting of a sloping cavity at the bottom of which is laid the powder

charge, covered by a stout wooden platform with, piled on it, a mass of stone. It is fired by a rifle with its muzzle embedded in the powder, the trigger being fastened to a wire pegged out beneath the surface of the water to catch the legs of troops or horses crossing the stream.

When a train of powder is laid in a trough (see Fig. 4) to act as a fuse for firing a mine, it becomes necessary to treat the trough with pitch, so as to make it thoroughly watertight. The trough, in situations where it may be exposed to shell fire, should be at least five feet below the surface. In order to obtain an accurate distribution of the missiles on discharge, it is advisable to strengthen the earth (*e*, Figs. 4 and 5) above the "muzzle" of the fougasse wherever this can be done without making the device too conspicuous. If the progress of the enemy's troops can be arrested by an obstacle, such as a fallen tree or any impeding natural obstruction, at a place where they can be held in a position to receive the full burst of the fougasse, the maximum result of destruction will be obtained. A charge of about eighty pounds of powder in a fougasse will propel five tons' weight of pebbles, bricks, or stones in a scattering shower to a considerable distance.



WARFARE BY ARTIFICIAL VOLCANOES: A FOUGASSE BEING EXPLODED AGAINST ADVANCING TROOPS.

In this diagram a fougasse explosion is seen taking place at A. The observer, who has fired the fougasse, is concealed at B, the connecting-fuse or electric-wire C being led underground to the charge of the fougasse. The approaching enemy are at D, caught under the falling mass of stones, bricks, etc., from the fougasse.

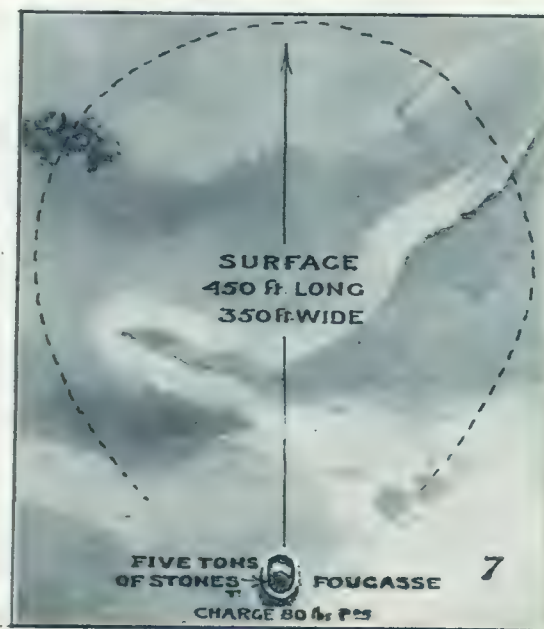
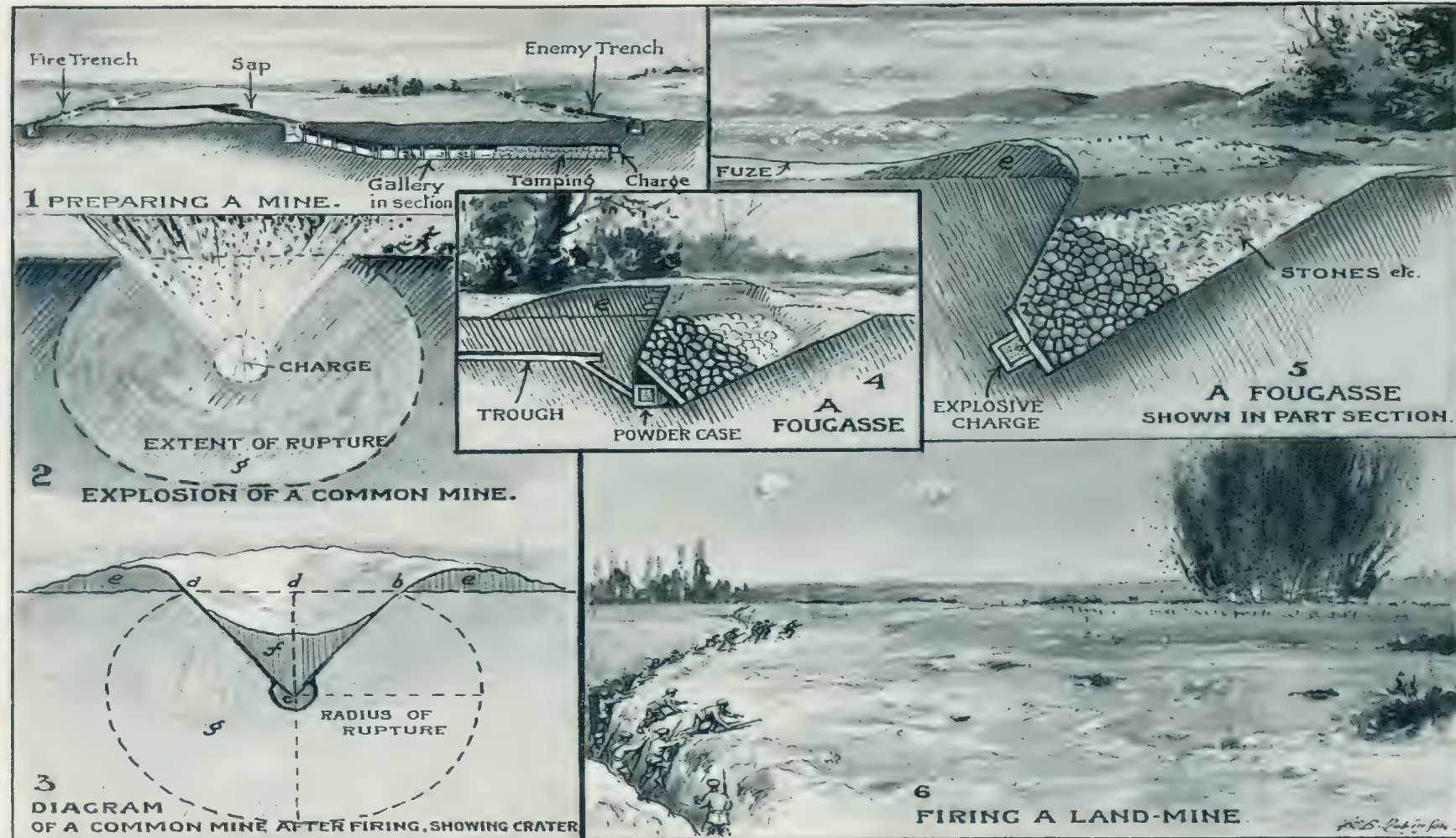


FIG. 7.—RANGE AND RADIUS OF ACTION OF A FOUGASSE AS SHOWN GOING OFF ABOVE.



HOW IT WORKS: LAND-MINES AND FOUGASSES AS EMPLOYED IN THE PRESENT WAR.

The land-mine and the fougasse are both devices of warfare as old as gunpowder itself. Descriptions of both, with diagrams, in essentials of construction similar to the land-mine and fougasse of the present war, are given in most of the old-time treatises on trench and siege warfare. Fougasses were used in a former war in Flanders when the Dutch rose against Alva and the Spaniards; in the sieges of the

Marlborough period; at Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo, in the Peninsular War; at the siege of Sebastopol. They belong to siege-tactics and fortress-defence primarily. Fougasses were usually placed beyond the fortress outworks, or in the breach when the garrison expected an assault, being fired by long trains of quick or slow match led underground from within the fortress.



AN ENEMY COUNTERPART TO "PLUG STREET" GARDENING: A BLACK FOREST VILLA BUILT BY GERMAN SOLDIERS ON THE MEUSE.

While the British soldier's tastes during leisure moments at the front turn chiefly to gardening, as in the woods of "Plug Street," those of the Germans, to judge by this photograph from an enemy paper, apparently display themselves in architecture. The example shown is a rustic villa in the Black Forest style built by some soldiers on hills overlooking the Meuse. Recent events must have curtailed such

experiments in this region. "On the heights of the Meuse," says a French *communiqué*, "at the Calonne trench, the enemy this morning delivered a violent counter-attack which enabled him to retake his old second line. In the course of the afternoon another German attack was made, but was immediately stopped. Taking, in our turn, the offensive, we again gained a footing in the second enemy line."



THE CHURCH MILITANT WITH THE FRENCH IN GALLIPOLI: ONE OF FRANCE'S 20,000 SOLDIER-PRIESTS CONDUCTING A FUNERAL SERVICE.

In a little book recently published by the Comtesse de Courson entitled "The Soldier-Priests of France," it is mentioned that over 20,000 priests are serving in various capacities in the French Army. Many of the younger men are privates in the ranks, while the elder act as hospital-orderlies or stretcher-bearers. Military chaplains are all over forty-eight. The Churchmen have proved themselves popular

comrades and first-rate soldiers, being, as an erstwhile anti-clerical General said, in selecting priests for difficult ambulance work, "steady under fire, indifferent to death, untiringly energetic, and unflinchingly cheerful." The photograph shows a French priest, who is a stretcher-bearer in the Dardanelles force, holding a funeral service over fallen comrades.—[Photo. by a British Officer.]



A FRENCH ARMoured-CAR DEFENDING A BARRICADE: ENGAGED IN AN INFANTRY BATTLE IN A VILLAGE IN FRANCE.

The motorist of the armoured-car service has proved himself, alike in France and Belgium, quite the "handy-man" of land warfare. We see here one of his most ordinary and useful activities, the defence of a barricade in a village, in support of an infantry attack. The photograph of this particular battle-incident, under censorship in France, does not particularise the locality, beyond referring to it as

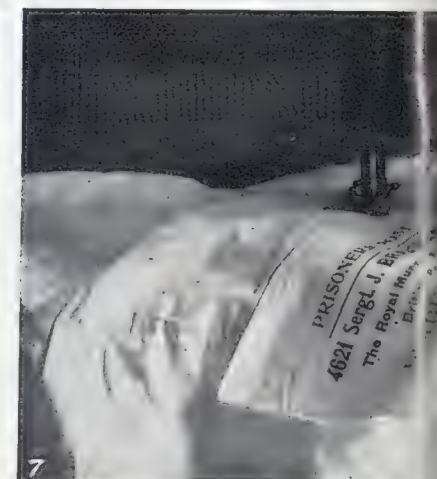
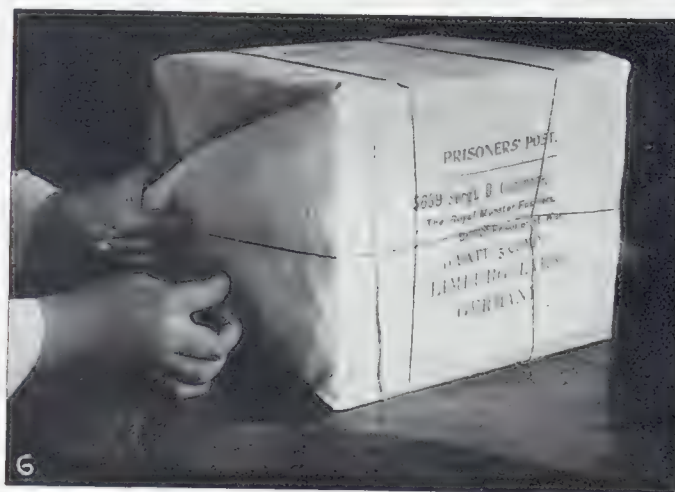
"L'Attaque de L——." This note, however, is added as an interesting detail: "Hardly half an hour after the snapshot was taken, a shell crashed through the house to the left of the barricade, killing the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Hotchkiss machine-gun, and inflicting severe wounds on the loader, his assistant."



CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING "FOOT TO FOOT AND HOUSE TO HOUSE": NEUVILLE ST. VAAST—A SAP IN A STREET.

Neuville St. Vaast has been the scene of desperate fighting in the region north of Arras, where the French have been making brilliant progress. A Paris *communiqué* of June 9 announced: "Last night and this morning we carried the houses at Neuville St. Vaast which the enemy still held. The whole village is now in our possession." The photograph shows a sap in the street leading to the château.

The soldier in his shirt-sleeves is wearing a steel head-piece as a protection against shell-splinters. A later French official account said: "The north-eastern part of the village and the small fort which the enemy had constructed there were defended with extreme stubbornness. It was by fighting foot to foot, and house to house, that our infantry gained possession of the whole of the position."

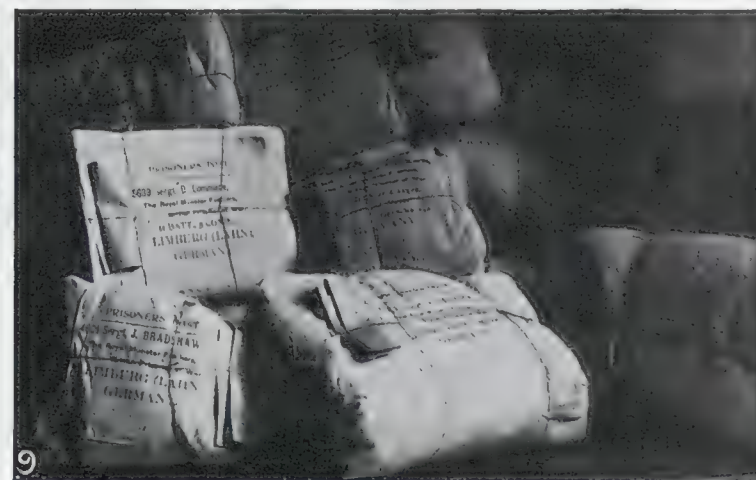
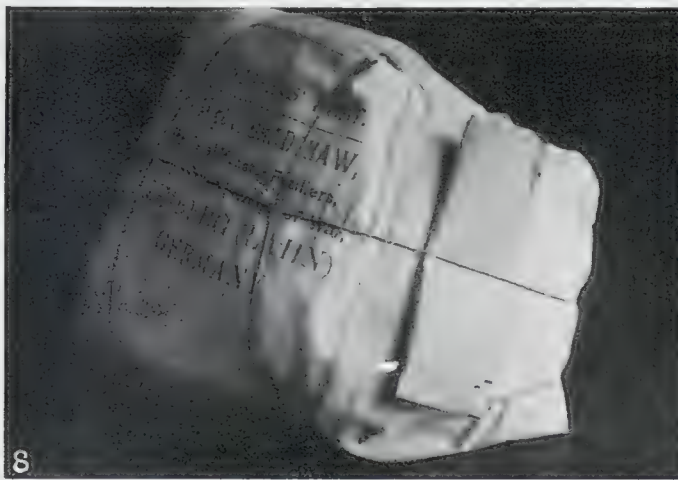
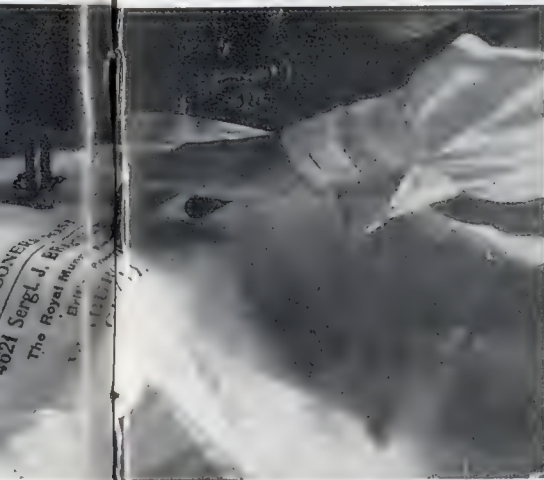
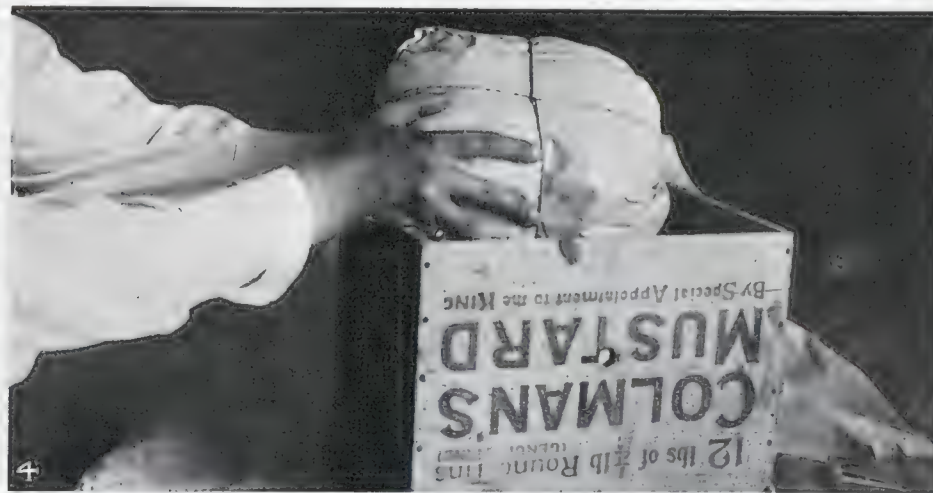


FOOD FOR BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY: HINTS AS TO THE PROPER METHOD OF PACKING PARCELS, LABELLING

Contrary to a general belief, parcels of food, etc., sent to British prisoners in Germany are not detained by the German authorities. A contributor sends the following hints: "Parcels under 11 lbs. in weight should be sent by post and go free. They must not contain letters or newspapers. Food should be plain. (The contents of a typical parcel are seen in Photograph No. 1.) Bread should be fresh; and cold before packing;

wrap in grease-paper (Nos. 2 and 3) and place in a small box (No. 4). Tie the lot in a piece of unbleached calico (No. 5), and sew the ends up (No. 6). The men find this calico wrapper useful for towels, etc. Do not use paste-on or tie-on labels. Print with a small brush, in large clear type, name, rank, regimental number and camp—on the calico wrapper, or cut calico nine inches square and get a printer to print a

THEM
supp
post
post
to



ABELLING
bleached
etc. Do
ingimental
print a

THEM, AND FORWARDING THEM—INSTRUCTIONS THAT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED WITH THE GREATEST CARE.

supply (No. 7). For each parcel, two Customs Declaration forms and one Despatch Note, supplied by any post-office, must be filled in, and slipped under the string of the parcel (No. 8), which is then ready for post (No. 9). Write a post-card (not a letter) separately to the recipient stating date of despatch, asking him to acknowledge receipt. You will probably receive the reply in from five to eight weeks. Large parcels

over 11 lbs. should be sent to 'The Prisoners of War Help Committee,' Savoy Hotel, London, who can send these parcels free. First write the Secretary for instructions." It is hardly necessary to lay great emphasis upon the advisability of following these instructions with minute accuracy. This is most desirable alike in the interest of the sender and the recipient.



WHERE THE FRENCH, BY A BAYONET CHARGE, CAPTURED 400 GERMANS, WHO FOUGHT BEHIND TOMBSTONES : THE CEMETERY OF ABLAIN ST. NAZAIRE.

The capture of Ablain cemetery was an important step in the French advance north of Arras. "Our troops," said a French official report, "have now entirely conquered Ablain St. Nazaire. . . . The division which had previously captured Carency again did magnificent work. They made a bayonet charge through the cemetery, which had been fortified, every tombstone being raised and placed upright

in the ground. Our charge, however, was too much for the Germans, who soon surrendered : 400 of them, including 7 officers, ran towards us, holding up their hands, and dodging their own artillery, which fired at them. During the night and early morning the rest of the village lying behind the cemetery was carried. . . . By the afternoon all Ablain was in our power."



THE GREAT FRENCH OFFENSIVE NORTH OF ARRAS: THE FINAL GROUP OF HOUSES CAPTURED AT ABLAIN ST. NAZAIRE, NEAR SOUCHEZ.

As mentioned under our photograph of the cemetery at Ablain St. Nazaire, the French recently captured that village, which lies about two miles west of Souchez, and eight miles N.N.W. of Arras. The German losses at Ablain, stated officially by the French, were 500 killed and 500 taken prisoners; the French casualties were 200 killed and wounded. The photograph shows the devastation among the last houses

at the eastern end of Ablain, on the road leading to the now-famous Sugar Refinery. That building, which formed the most formidable obstacle to the advance on Souchez, was captured by the French on June 1, and fighting still continues in the neighbourhood. A Paris *communiqué* of June 27 mentioned that the Germans had got a foothold on the sunken road between Ablain and Angres, north of Souchez.



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XIII.—SERGEANTS OF THE 12TH (SERVICE) BATTALION, THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

In the group (from left to right) are (Back Row): Sgt. Burlace, L-Sgt. Bannister, L-Sgt. Young, L-Sgt. White, Sgt. Walden; (Second Row from Back): Sgt. Farley, Sgt. Gwinnell, L-Sgt. Homer, L-Sgt. Morris, Sgt. Wright, Sgt. Williams, L-Sgt. Birch, L-Sgt. Willoughby, L-Sgt. Ries, L-Sgt. Webb, Sgt. Barnes; (Next Row): L-Sgt. Simpson, Sgt. Gwynne, L-Sgt. Callaghan, L-Sgt. Finucane, Sgt. Davis, Sgt. Boyd, L-Sgt. Tongue, Sgt. Saunders, Sgt. Sadler, Sgt. Sowerbutts, L-Sgt. Falconer; (Next Row): Sgt. Martin, Sgt. Bessant, Sgt. Cooper, Sgt. Wareham, Sgt. Billings, Sgt. Forder, Sgt. Cambridge, L-Sgt. Brown, Sgt.

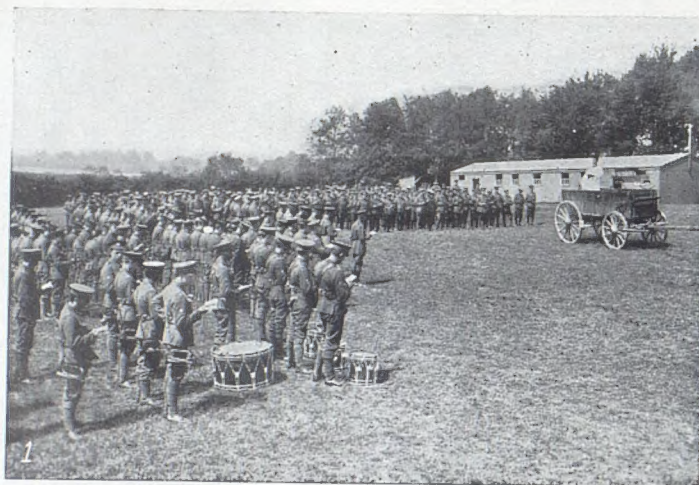
Holland, Sgt. Greenfield, Sgt. Moth, Sgt. Holmes; (Next Row): C.Q.M.S. Dimmer, C.Q.M.S. Ambrose, C.S.M. Prior, Q.M.S. Harris, A.S.M. Bennett, Col. P. G. Walker, Capt. and Adjut. R. Persse, C.S.M. Horwood C.S.M. Grovener, C.Q.M.S. Burley, C.S.M. Goddin; (Front Row): Sgt. Egerton, L-Sgt. Munton, Sgt. Bailey Sgt. Gay, Sgt. Walker, L-Sgt. Hamer. The regular battalions of the Hampshires show on the colours seventeen battle-honours, ranging from "Blenheim" to "South Africa" under Lord Roberts, where also the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Territorials served.—[Photo. by Bird.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XIII.—OFFICERS OF THE 12TH (SERVICE) BATTALION, THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

In the group (from left to right) are (Back Row): 2nd Lt. G. N. Hooper, 2nd Lt. A. H. White, 2nd Lt. W. P. Robertson, 2nd Lt. S. F. Hale, 2nd Lt. E. C. Wallis, 2nd Lt. G. Harrison, 2nd Lt. J. C. M. Runtz, 2nd Lt. G. W. Baxter; (Next Row): 2nd Lt. E. G. Baker, 2nd Lt. K. W. Reavell, 2nd Lt. W. A. Newman, 2nd Lt. C. J. Couch, 2nd Lt. J. G. Smithson, 2nd Lt. C. C. Sharp, 2nd Lt. L. L. Sarchet, 2nd Lt. H. B. Wildish, 2nd Lt. B. C. Stephens; (Next): 2nd Lt. M. L. Pearce, 2nd Lt. G. M. Hubbuck, 2nd Lt. R. C. Rundell, Lt. Mitchell-Dawson, 2nd Lt. F. W. Walshe, Lt. G. Mitchell, Lt. C. A. Macartney, 2nd Lt.

E. V. Sapp, 2nd Lt. T. E. Hudson, Lt. D. N. W. Whitaker, Lt. V. C. E. Smith; (Next): Lt. E. C. Bland, Lt. P. Parsons, Capt. G. R. Pittmann, Capt. S. Hodges, Major J. E. Bazalgette (2nd in command), Col. P. G. Walker, Capt. R. Persse (Adjut.), Lt. and Qrmr. A. Baker, Capt. L. C. Irwin, Capt. H. F. S. Prior, Lt. G. J. E. Grahame-Montgomery; (Front): 2nd Lt. H. G. Head, 2nd Lt. S. Clarke, 2nd Lt. G. F. Butt, 2nd Lt. H. D. Lord, 2nd Lt. H. Gordon-Cumming, 2nd Lt. F. W. May. One of the Territorial battalions, the 8th (Isle of White Rifles), has the distinction of having the King as its Colonel-in-Chief.—[Photo. by Bird.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XIII.—THE

The 12th (Service) Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment is one of five which the county has raised. The regiment comprises fourteen battalions: two of Regulars (the old 37th and 67th); one of Special Reserve (the former Hants Militia); six of Territorials, and five "Service." The 12th (Service) Battalion was formed last September, when Col. P. G. Walker, a retired officer of the Indian Army, was posted

12TH (SERVICE) BATTALION, THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

as Commandant. Illustration No. 1 shows the battalion in camp at Divine Service on a Sunday morning. No. 2 shows the battalion about to practise battle-tactics on a field day. Col. Walker (seen standing on the wall) is issuing instructions to the officers. No. 3 is the start of operations—a scramble over the wall. No. 4 is the close of the day—the troops about to return to camp.—[Photos. by Bird.]